



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#535 June 27, 1973

Packet #555
June 21, 1973

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Charges Against Secretary of Defense 1
Convicted of War Crimes 2
Can You Tell? 3
USIA Denies It's a Secret 4
Rampage of Violence 5
Death of a President 6
Workers' Party of America 7
New Federal 8
adoption of 9
Cayman Islands 10
Victims of 11
Against 12
Study Finds 13
From 14
Black 15
"The Acts of Violence" 16
Ford 17
MA 18
MA 19
MA 20
MA 21
MA 22
MA 23
MA 24
MA 25
MA 26
MA 27
MA 28
MA 29
MA 30
MA 31
MA 32
MA 33
MA 34
MA 35
MA 36
MA 37
MA 38
MA 39
MA 40
MA 41
MA 42
MA 43
MA 44
MA 45
MA 46
MA 47
MA 48
MA 49
MA 50
MA 51
MA 52
MA 53
MA 54
MA 55
MA 56
MA 57
MA 58
MA 59
MA 60
MA 61
MA 62
MA 63
MA 64
MA 65
MA 66
MA 67
MA 68
MA 69
MA 70
MA 71
MA 72
MA 73
MA 74
MA 75
MA 76
MA 77
MA 78
MA 79
MA 80
MA 81
MA 82
MA 83
MA 84
MA 85
MA 86
MA 87
MA 88
MA 89
MA 90
MA 91
MA 92
MA 93
MA 94
MA 95
MA 96
MA 97
MA 98
MA 99
MA 100

CONTENTS

Cover 1
Cover 2
Cover 3
Cover 4
Cover 5
Cover 6
Cover 7
Cover 8
Cover 9
Cover 10
Cover 11
Cover 12
Cover 13
Cover 14
Cover 15
Cover 16
Cover 17
Cover 18
Cover 19
Cover 20
Cover 21
Cover 22
Cover 23
Cover 24
Cover 25
Cover 26
Cover 27
Cover 28
Cover 29
Cover 30
Cover 31
Cover 32
Cover 33
Cover 34
Cover 35
Cover 36
Cover 37
Cover 38
Cover 39
Cover 40
Cover 41
Cover 42
Cover 43
Cover 44
Cover 45
Cover 46
Cover 47
Cover 48
Cover 49
Cover 50
Cover 51
Cover 52
Cover 53
Cover 54
Cover 55
Cover 56
Cover 57
Cover 58
Cover 59
Cover 60
Cover 61
Cover 62
Cover 63
Cover 64
Cover 65
Cover 66
Cover 67
Cover 68
Cover 69
Cover 70
Cover 71
Cover 72
Cover 73
Cover 74
Cover 75
Cover 76
Cover 77
Cover 78
Cover 79
Cover 80
Cover 81
Cover 82
Cover 83
Cover 84
Cover 85
Cover 86
Cover 87
Cover 88
Cover 89
Cover 90
Cover 91
Cover 92
Cover 93
Cover 94
Cover 95
Cover 96
Cover 97
Cover 98
Cover 99
Cover 100

LIBERATION News Service

Packet #555
June 21, 1973

100 Claremont Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 462-1200

Subscription: \$12.00 per year in advance.
Published twice a week except on holidays. It is published once a week.

Copyright © 1973 by Liberation News Service

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR TWO, A LATER ISSUE WILL BE SENT AND WE'LL SEND ANOTHER SOON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Charges Against Secretary of Defense 1
Convicted of War Crimes 2
Can You Tell? 3
USIA Denies It's a Secret 4
Rampage of Violence 5
Death of a President 6
Workers' Party of America 7
New Federal 8
adoption of 9
Cayman Islands 10
Victims of 11
Against 12
Study Finds 13
From 14
Black 15
"The Acts of Violence" 16
Ford 17
MA 18
MA 19
MA 20
MA 21
MA 22
MA 23
MA 24
MA 25
MA 26
MA 27
MA 28
MA 29
MA 30
MA 31
MA 32
MA 33
MA 34
MA 35
MA 36
MA 37
MA 38
MA 39
MA 40
MA 41
MA 42
MA 43
MA 44
MA 45
MA 46
MA 47
MA 48
MA 49
MA 50
MA 51
MA 52
MA 53
MA 54
MA 55
MA 56
MA 57
MA 58
MA 59
MA 60
MA 61
MA 62
MA 63
MA 64
MA 65
MA 66
MA 67
MA 68
MA 69
MA 70
MA 71
MA 72
MA 73
MA 74
MA 75
MA 76
MA 77
MA 78
MA 79
MA 80
MA 81
MA 82
MA 83
MA 84
MA 85
MA 86
MA 87
MA 88
MA 89
MA 90
MA 91
MA 92
MA 93
MA 94
MA 95
MA 96
MA 97
MA 98
MA 99
MA 100

CORRECTION

In the story "Hospitality Nixon Style" on page 3 of packet #554, in the second paragraph, it should read:

"The accompanying replacement parts
supplied by Ford without charge."

Graphics: U.S. corporate logos on line
map of Philippines, a lobotomy
being performed; a steer and
a person are pierced by additive
bearing hypodermic, personnel
manager tells woman why he won't
have her.....P-3

Second Class Postage
Paid at New York, NY

[See packet #534 for more background on this case as well as a graphic to go with this story.]

CHARGES AGAINST BEN CHAVIS DROPPED;
MILLIE HICKS CONVICTED IN WILMINGTON, NC CASE

LIBERATION News Service

WILMINGTON, N.C. (LNS)--The latest of several attempts to put black activist, Rev. Ben Chavis behind bars failed on June 22, when Judge Robert Rouse dropped the charges against him. Chavis had been charged with being an accessory after the fact in the March, 1971 accidental killing of Clifford Wright. The charges were dropped because he had been 150 miles away at the time of the killing.

However, Mollie Hicks, one of Chavis' co-defendants, was convicted of being an accessory after the fact in accidental manslaughter, and will be sentenced June 28. The trial of a third co-defendant, Leatrice Hicks (Mollie's daughter) resulted in a hung jury. The judge sent the jury back twice after they told him they were hopelessly deadlocked. It was only then that the jury changed its votes from 8-4 for acquittal to 10-2 for conviction of Mollie Hicks.

"When the judge threw out my case," said Chavis after the verdict, "he exposed the state's conspiracy against us. He should have thrown out the cases against Mollie and Leatrice at the same time. This is certainly not the end of the fight."

All three defendants had supported the black students in 1971, during their protests against racism in Wilmington's recently desegregated schools. The demonstrations enraged the Ku Klux Klan which attacked a church the black students held. Six hundred National Guardsmen were called in to "quiet down" Wilmington.

Because of her known support of the students, Mollie Hicks had received threats from the Rights of White People (ROWP), an armed vigilante group, and in March, 1971, her home was being guarded by three black men--Clifford Wright, Jerome Nixon and Donald McClain. Nixon and McClain accidentally fired a gun, killing Wright.

Tension was still high in Wilmington, and Nixon and McClain were afraid to admit to having killed Wright--even accidentally. So they told the police that a white man had come to the Hicks' door, killed Wright and run away. They were released.

A few months later, police picked up Nixon and McClain on charges of breaking and entering and possession of drugs. They again questioned them about Wright's death. Nixon and McClain this time said that Mollie and Leatrice Hicks and Ben Chavis had advised them to lie to the police--not to admit that they had accidentally killed Wright.

As a result, police picked up Chavis and the Hickses and charged them with being accessories after the fact in Wright's death. And as a reward for helping them press charges against these three, the police dropped the charges against Nixon and McClain. (The charges of breaking and entering alone could have gotten them 20-25 years.)

This type of case follows a familiar pattern

of trials against political activists. The prosecution uses the testimony of other people who have charges hanging over their heads. After they testify, the charges are miraculously either dropped or reduced.

In a charge of arson still pending against Chavis, for which he'll get 34 years if convicted, the prosecution followed a similar pattern. The state's entire case rests on the testimony of two witnesses--one of whom is presently serving a sentence for murder.

--30--

GET YER GULF BOYCOTT COALITION VACATION IDEA KIT

NEW YORK (LNS)--Traveling around the country this summer? Why not take along the Gulf Boycott Coalition Vacation Idea Kit, and spread the word about the boycott.

The Gulf Boycott Coalition was formed in July of 1971 to expose Gulf's role in supporting Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Gulf extracts oil in Angola and is currently prospecting for it in Mozambique.

In 1972 the giant oil company paid the Portuguese \$42 million for surface rents, bonuses, and royalty. Most of that money is going to finance military operations against the African liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

The Gulf Boycott Vacation Idea Kit was put together in response to the Gulf Travel Club which was a mailing done to preferred Gulf Credit Card holders. While the Gulf Travel Club advertises "personalized trip plans--specially prepared for you!" and many saving rates on jet vacations, the Gulf Boycott Vacation Idea Kit offers windowstickers, buttons, miniposters, leaflets and a strategy sheet.

Order your kit from the Gulf Boycott Coalition, Box 123, D.V. Station, Dayton, Ohio 45406. Cost of the kit is \$1.50.

The Boycott Committee also has a whole supply of pamphlets and leaflets talking about Gulf and Southern Africa. Write to them for more information.

--30--

USIA DENIES BBC USE OF ITS FACILITIES;
PROGRAM ON WATERGATE "NOT IN BEST INTERESTS OF U.S."

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The United States Information Agency recently denied the British Broadcasting Company the use of its television transmission facilities to broadcast a program on Watergate.

The BBC has been using USIA's facilities for 25 years and this was the first time they were denied use.

The USIA refused on the grounds that the Watergate program "would not be in the best interests of the United States."

--30--

July LNS bills will soon be on their way. Please try to pay them.

WORKERS LAID OFF AS COMPANIES BLAME
NEW RESTRICTIONS ON POSSIBLE CANCER-CAUSING CHEMICALS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (LNS)--Forty-one workers in the Elast-A-Cast Department at Acushnet Rubber in New Bedford were suddenly laid off May 18. The company blamed the lay-off on an emergency ruling from the federal Occupational, Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Two weeks earlier, a chemical ingredient in the DuPont product MOCA had been declared a carcinogen (a cancer-causing agent) along with 13 other chemicals. Users of these chemicals were ordered by OSHA to use strict new work practices by May 18.

At Acushnet, MOCA is used to make hard polyurethane for the innards of golf balls.

According to the management, it was impossible for Acushnet to conform in time to these rules, leaving the company no alternative but to close the department down temporarily. Those who were laid off were promised jobs elsewhere at Acushnet--if any were available.

Although told in 1969 by the State Division of Occupational Hygiene that MOCA was considered a possible carcinogen, Acushnet is only now testing for substitutes. And Acushnet never informed the workers of the dangers involved in working with MOCA.

Since MOCA can be absorbed through the skin and even through ordinary clothing, the emergency standards for the 14 carcinogens call for zero exposure to the worker's body. This strict standard does not make their use impossible, but it will cause inconvenience and increased cost, since it will require air conditioning, impermeable suits, shower and change room facilities, and especially isolated areas for handling the MOCA.

The chief criticism by companies of the emergency restrictions on the use of MOCA is that MOCA has yet to be proven to cause cancer in human beings. But DuPont's own study shows that MOCA has caused liver, lung and skin cancer in rats and most researchers believe it probably could cause cancer in workers.

As one OSHA spokesman put it, the only way to find out for sure is to play "You Bet Your Life"--that is to go on exposing workers, using them as guinea pigs until the first cancer appears.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company said the new standard for MOCA resulted in some work interruption and the temporary layoff of approximately 200 employees at Goodyear plants in Windsor, Vt., Lincoln, Neb., Rochmart, Ga., and St. Marys, Ohio.

-30-

(Thanks to Survival Kit--A Health and Safety Newsletter for this short. To subscribe, send your name, address and \$2 (12 issues a year) to survival kit, Industrial Health and Safety Group, 639 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, Mass., or call (617) 661-9220).

If something is happening in your area, be sure to give us a call (212) 749-2200. People in other parts of the country want to know what's happening where you are.

(See packet #534 for a longer story on psychosurgery)

PSYCHOSURGEONS OUT TO DISCREDIT ANTI-LOBOTOMY
DOCTOR

NEW YORK (LNS)--Dr. Peter Breggin is a Washington psychiatrist who has spent the last few years trying to expose the use of psychosurgery as a means of social control. So it's not surprising that he is quite an unpopular figure with the psychosurgeons themselves.

"There is a national campaign aimed at denying our most severely-ill patients the enormous benefits derived from the new refinements of advance psychosurgery," said Dr. Leo Alexander at a recent international conference of the Society of Biological Psychiatry. Alexander is an "electro-shock" doctor from Boston who refers patients whom electro-shock hasn't "helped" to psychosurgery.

"This campaign is spark-plugged by a paranoid notoriety seeker, who spends a great deal of his time as a financially-endowed propagandist....

"This unholy and unhealthy alliance between a pseudo-scientist (and) some of the well meaning but ill-informed public has succeeded in arousing sufficient confusion to have intervened with two important clinical scientific projects proposed by two prestigious groups of seasoned investigators in a first class academic setting."

Massachusetts recently limited the number of electro-impulsive shocks that one patient can receive in a year. "This interference with the rights of a physician is Nazi-like," said Alexander. "Should we submit to the capriciousness of temporary-temporal political laws, or stick to our immutable laws of medical ethics? It is my firm belief that the latter outrank the former as divine law outranks governmental laws. . . ."

Out on the west coast psychosurgeon Dr. Hunter Brown, who says he has performed 300 psychosurgical operations told Breggin, with melodramatic concern, that he'd better be careful.

"I am in close correspondence with some prisoners at San Quentin, 60 of whom wish to have psychiatric surgery," said Brown to Breggin, as quoted in a Jack Anderson column. "The word has gotten around that the first man who is paroled--and this is a real risk, Peter, seriously--the word is to 'get Breggin'".

-30-

"We are not going to give a person a gun just to have a crack at the British Army. We give a volunteer a weapon, we explain to him how it works, how it is loaded, how it fires, how to aim it, how to strip it, how to clean it. Then we explain our politics, what we want and how to get there. These two, the weapon and the politics, must be merged together. Without the politics, the rifle, the revolver, and the machine gun are useless. But without the weapon, the politics are sterile."

--Malachy McGurran, head of the Official IRA in Northern Ireland.

YEAR-LONG STRIKE OF MOSTLY WOMEN WORKERS
CONTINUES AGAINST CANADIAN COOKIE COMPANY

LIBERATION News Service

"The strike has done something for some women. It's made them realize that they have rights. This is something wonderful to see and it's not just happening to young women. They're now just coming out of themselves."

--a woman striker at Dare Foods

KITCHENER-WATERLOO, Ontario, Canada (LNS)--

For over a year now workers at Dare Foods, a Canadian cookie company, have been on strike. The strikers, 75% of whom are women, are predominantly middle-aged and married with children in school.

The strike, which began in May of 1972, was touched off by a number of issues. First, the company had insisted on removing the union shop and check-off clauses from the contract although those clauses had been included for the last ten years. (A union shop guarantees that one union will have jurisdiction over the plant and requires that all workers in the plant support the union. The check-off clause means that the company automatically deducts union dues from workers' paychecks.)

Also part of the dispute is the wage differential between men and women at Dare. Women work at the lowest paid jobs in the factory at \$2.26 an hour (take home pay, \$72 a week). Dare offered a wage increase of 45 cents for women and 55 for men. This widened the pay differences even though the majority of workers are women who often do the hardest jobs.

Working conditions are also an important part of the strike. Dare had forced workers to speed-up; heat in the plant often hits 130 degrees, with women frequently fainting on the line.

Dare has tried several different tactics to break up the strike. Shortly after over 300 workers walked out and a picket line was formed, the company called in a professional strikebreaking firm called the Canadian Drivers Pool (CDP). The CDP drives goods and scab workers back and forth picket lines, takes pictures for use in court and supply spies who infiltrate the strikers and provoke confrontations.

The CDP's role in the strike angered the Dare strikers. One woman who said she had always respected the police changed her mind when she saw the police escort the strikebreakers into town. "When I saw what happened and how we were treated by our own police, I had no more respect."

Soon after the CDP had arrived, picketers and their families rallied at the Dare plant together with workers from neighboring factories--Budd's, Uniroyal, General Springs and B.F. Goodrich. The crowd threw rocks and set fires near the plant. Inside the factory the sprinkler system was mysteriously turned on and thousands of Dare cookies were doused with water.

The next day, Dare Executive Vice-President William Thom announced that he would no longer employ the Canadian Drivers Pool--a victory for the

strikers.

Dare's next tactic proved to be a barrage of phone calls, letters and ads urging its workers to come back to work. But the campaign failed miserably so they applied for, and were granted an injunction which limited strikers to an informational picket line. (An informational picket consists of a few people distributing leaflets as opposed to a large group of people trying to prevent scabs from going in.)

All was quiet at the plant for the next few weeks and the picketers began plans for a consumer boycott of all Dare products. The company, fearful that the first injunction wouldn't break the strike, applied for, and was granted, a second injunction limiting the number of picketers to sixteen, all of whom had to be Dare workers.

As the strike continued, an attitude of militancy developed among many of the women workers. Pauline Moser explained, "We missed the income at first, it would have helped us. We lost a lot of money during the strike. But you can manage if you want. I'd scratch at anything before being a scab. I learned how a company like Dare can be so terrible. You have to be strong to beat Mr. Dare, you have to be determined."

Another striker, a mother of five, said, "I couldn't work with people like that again; couldn't look at those so-called bosses. Dare makes us out as some kind of monsters. This is principle with me that I've stood up and been ridiculed for a year. Till the bitter end I'll stick to it."

Though the majority of the women who work at Dare do so to supplement family income, Diana Prudere was the chief money earner for her family, and had to go to work to support herself. She was laid off in January and is now drawing unemployment.

Active in the boycott against the company, she and other women have walked the picket lines all winter, consulted with the grocery store managers about boycotting Dare products and traveled from city to city talking to other unions about getting support and money. They have even talked in front of large groups--something they never dreamed of doing before the strike.

Few strikers have anything good to say about their union's (The United Brewery Workers) role in the year long strike. "The International representative used to tell us, don't get so many people down to the picket line or you'll get arrested," complained one worker. "Hell, we got arrested anyway. The law isn't on our side. I've learned that by now."

The strikers also complained that the union officials were either slow to act on--or ignored altogether--their grievances with the company and had tried or convince the workers not to go out on strike.

When Dare workers went to the Kitchener-Waterloo Labor Council for support, they were told that unless their union officials asked for sup-

port, the council could not endorse the strike. Furious, the strikers publicly berated their own leadership for sitting back and not calling out for picket line support.

On May 26 of this year, union officials and Dare were forced to take notice when 5200 people from all over Ontario demonstrated in support of the Dare strikers. One of the things specifically protested was a blacklist, made public the first of May which was designed by Dare to threaten those workers still out on strike. On the blacklist were the names of 57 active strikers.

120 workers are still out on strike and the rally did much to raise morale for those who have been out of work for so long. But the union is in danger of being decertified. According to Canadian labor laws, if a union has been on strike for one year, the company can call for a vote in the bargaining unit of both scabs and strikers, and if there are more scabs, the local union is no longer recognized.

Strikers are now making a major effort to continue and expand the boycott of all Dare products in Canada and in the U.S. As a result of the boycott, the Dare Company lost several million dollars last year.

-30-

(Thanks to This Magazine, The Chevron, and The Kraft Boycott Support Committee for this information.)

STUDY FINDS WOMEN USING THE PILL TWICE AS LIKELY TO GET GALLBLADDER DISEASE

BOSTON(LNS)-- A major new study of the effects of oral contraceptives has shown that women who use them are twice as likely to develop gallbladder disease as those who don't.

In the report, the investigators of the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program of Boston University Medical Center estimated the annual attack rate of gallbladder disease in women taking oral contraceptives to be 158 per 100,000 compared with 79 per 100,000 in women who do not use oral contraceptives.

The study, based on data from 24 Boston hospitals, said that the frequency of gallbladder surgery is especially high in women who have been on oral contraceptives for 6 to 12 months, compared with women who have been using them for longer periods. This suggests that women who develop gallbladder disease because of the Pill tend to do so early in the course of taking the drug.

The research said evidence in other studies suggests that the estrogen (a hormone) contained in the pill induces changes in the composition of bile which can result in gallstones.

Significantly, almost all the women tested were using low estrogen type birth control pills already.

--30--

HE SHOULD KNOW!

"We find embezzlement, thievery, knavery and criminal carelessness in American government."

Richard M. Nixon, October 3, 1952

KILOMETER 6:

"A LITTLE PEYTON PLACE" IN LAOS

VIENTIANE, Laos (LNS)-- Ranch-style houses, bridge games, Fourth of July picnics and problem drinkers. "It's like a little Peyton Place," muses 14-year-old resident Esther Ein. But to 125 American families, Kilometer 6 is the home they left 10,000 miles behind in America.

Kilometer 6 is located 6 kilometers (about 3.7 miles) northeast of Vientiane, the capital of Laos. It is also known as Levittown, Laos, and to others, "the American Ghetto."

Like the Levittowns in the United States, this transplanted suburb boasts a fire department, potluck dinners and a large, \$55,000 swimming pool.

But, unlike their American counterparts, none of the families--each of which has one parent working for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID)--pay any rent. The entire community, houses, roads, sewage facilities, water supply, power plant, telephones, swimming pool, fire station and school, was built by various United States government agencies at the cost of 3.4 million dollars and is maintained at the price of \$243,000 annually.

Resident families, according to an AP wire report, all boast at least one full-time maid and usually a gardener and a cook.

"A lot of people in AID are not foreign service oriented and unwilling wives are often apprehensively dragged overseas," said Harry L. Carry, the Agency's executive officer in Vientiane. "One of Kilometer 6's unmeasurable values is that they feel comfortable out there."

"It's nice not to have diarrhea every day, whether you're Laotian or American. I think the kind of culture you see out there [Kilometer 6] is not one to be ashamed of. These people build their own gardens and fishponds and the Laotians who go out there think they see Americans as they really are."

One embassy official claims that "This way we avoid a massive American presence in a small country," and as far as AID personnel are concerned, "...there's no need for contact with the local people. If they did, they'd probably mess it up."

Residents of Kilometer 6 appreciate the walking distance location of the American School of Vientiane. The school has about 500 children from kindergarten through the 12th grade. Of these about 17% are children of wealthy Chinese, Laotian, Vietnamese, Thai and other non-American families who pay \$900 a year tuition.

The AID families get an education allowance that, Carr says, covers the cost of schooling.

"Some people think it's gauche to live in an American community," says Elizabeth Diffley of Providence, a teacher and mother. "They want the cultural experience and wouldn't dream of not living off the local economy. I'm one who feels that I can take the cultural experience when I want it. In this case, I don't mind being gauche." --30--

[Note to editors: See graphics section for photo to go with this story.]

BLACK GI CONVICTED OF "RESIGNING" FROM THE ARMY IN PROTEST OF U.S. SUPPORT OF PORTUGAL COLONIALISM

by Rita Act

LIBERATION News Service

"I resigned from the Army to make people better aware of what Portugal, the U.S. Army, and NATO are doing in Mozambique and to withdraw my service from aiding and abetting war crimes."

--Pfc. Larry Johnson, stationed with the U.S. Army in West Germany.

KAISERSLAUTERN, W. Germany (LNS)--At 1:45 p.m., on June 19 a military jury consisting of 3 Officers and 4 high-ranking NCO's convicted Pfc. Larry V. Johnson of six offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Johnson "resigned" from the army to protest U.S. aid to Portugal's wars against the liberation movements in its colonies.

The charges against Johnson included carrying out a sit-down strike, refusing to salute, and refusing to wear his uniform and to sign in every hour which he had been required to do as punishment.

Johnson, a 22-year old black man from Harlem, was acquitted of the seventh charge, "breaking restriction" to the third floor. The restriction had been placed on him by his commanding officer, Capt. David Green, "for the best good of the community and other units. He [Johnson] might spread this stuff," continued Green. "I didn't feel it was good for the Army and other people."

Dozens of GIs, both white and black, were unable to get the necessary passes for admittance into the trial. In response, they took over the law library below the courtroom on the second floor, and held a day-long counter-trial. The Army did not try to dislodge them.

Throughout the trial the judge, Major Herbert Green, interrupted Johnson's attempts to present his own case. And in his instructions to the jury Green ruled that although "there is some evidence that the accused may have committed the offenses as a protest, war crimes or alleged war crimes are no defense."

The defense had wanted Cesar Bertulli, an Italian missionary father, to take the stand. Bertulli spent twenty-five years in Mozambique, part of the time as head of the missionary order "the White Fathers," until the expulsion of the group of 40 missionaries by the Portuguese in May, 1971.

"I am not going to allow Father Bertulli to testify in my court-room," said Judge Green. But the judge did agree to allow Johnson to talk about his family problems which gave the defense an idea.

Johnson's father had died when he was a child and according to Johnson, Father Bertulli had recently assumed the role of "spiritual father" to him. So, much to Judge Green's anger, Bertulli was finally admitted to the witness stand as a character witness.

Speaking in French through an interpreter,

Bertulli testified that he had been living in Mozambique for 25 years until expelled by the Portuguese for denouncing massacres. "Don't translate that," demanded Judge Green, but it was too late.

Bertulli went on to say that, having talked with Johnson for the first time the day before, he had come to know and appreciate him for his sincerity and dedication. He said that the Ebony article (February, 1973: "A Quiet War in Mozambique") which had first provoked Johnson into asking the army why the U.S. supported these massacres, was "very moderate in comparison with the real situation in Mozambique."

Bertulli also said that during their discussions he had personally given photos to Johnson, taken by himself and other missionaries, showing tortures and massacres.

Later Johnson testified that he had seen the pictures of tortured African workers and of a Portuguese soldier with the head of an African in his hand, a big grin on the soldier's face. "We as Americans are aiding and abetting this," Johnson said as the evidence was given to the jury to examine.

For some minutes even Judge Green was silent but then he exclaimed, "Tell your client how to behave. Be quiet!" But Johnson continued. "I was basically looking at myself," he said. "People of my complexion, struggling for their liberation. I saw how sick conditions were."

Other defense witnesses, such as Specialist Finnelly Cook said, "If I had the fortitude and the guts to stand up with Larry Johnson, I'd be in that chair beside him right now."

The military jury, lifers to a man, was shaken and impressed. Although they pronounced Johnson guilty the jury handed down an extremely mild sentence: 1 month imprisonment, a deduction of \$150 a month from the back salary owed to him, and a recommendation for a General Discharge. Conviction on each of the six offenses could have carried a punishment of six months hard labor.

--30--

"THE ARTS OF VIETNAM" TO BE EXHIBITED AROUND THE COUNTRY

CAMBRIDGE(LNS)-- Arts and crafts by Vietnamese artists will be exhibited and auctioned throughout the summer, in what the tour's sponsor, Medical Aid for Indochina, believes to be the first significant showing in this country of art from North and South Vietnam.

The show, which will include films, slide presentations, tapes and workshops on Vietnamese culture as well as Vietnamese art, began in Ann Arbor Michigan on May 9th. It will tour Winston Salem, N.C., Chapel Hill, N.C. Cleveland Ohio, Syracuse N.Y. and other cities in an effort to raise funds for the rebuilding of Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi. For more information contact Medical Aid for Indochina, 65A Winthrop Street, Cambridge Mass 02138.

--30--

FORD FINANCES EDUCATION "REFORM" IN PHILIPPINES:
"A GIANT RESEVOIR OF FILIPINOS TO SUPPLY THE
MANPOWER NEEDS OF AMERICA"

LIBERATION News Service

MANILA (LNS)--A recently released study by a special Marcos committee has recommended that the Philippines restructure its educational system to put more emphasis on vocational and technical training. The Presidential Commission to Survey Philippine Education was created by the Marcos government on December 24, 1969 in order to "interest the World Bank in Philippine educational improvement."

The Commission's report, with its recommendations for "special technical institutes for technical training," has been greeted with at best skepticism by the Marcos opposition still above ground, and with outright rage by those forced underground by martial law.

Dr. Nemesion Prudente, former president of the Philippine College of Commerce who was forced underground because of his constant opposition to U.S. intervention in Philippine education, has warned that under the proposed system, "our schools will be transformed into a giant resevoir of Filipinos who will supply the manpower needs of America's insatiable expansion in Asia."

Prudente notes that the Commission is dominated by people "known to be loyal advocates and promoters of U.S. influence and interests." Several of the Filipino members are employed directly or indirectly by Americans while other members include eight American missionary-educators and two American consultants from the Ford Foundation. The Commission's four-year study was financed by the Ford Foundation.

The proposed changes would create an 11-year education system, the first six of which would be compulsory elementary education. This would be followed by five years in secondary school with the "high priority given to the provision of technical and vocational education and retraining programs in order to meet current and projected needs for trained manpower in a developing society."

In line with this proposal, the state colleges and universities will also be revamped and de-chartered so that they can be similarly restructured. The private schools, which currently graduate about 92% of all college students and tend to be "the bastions of commercialism, sectarianism, and colonialism," will be untouched.

It is not difficult to see why the Ford Foundation would be interested in funding a study of this nature. Ford Motor Company, the money behind the Ford Foundation, is currently putting up a \$100 million auto manufacturing complex in the Philippines. The Philippine operation is part of a Ford plan to invest \$1 billion in Asia by 1980.

Ford's Asia and Pacific manager, W.H. Burke, recently told an Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) conference of Ford's "concept of automotive complementation throughout Southeast Asia." He explained that "under the plan, nations in the Asia and Pacific region would join together in building the parts for an automobile constructed

completely with regional resources."

The company's "complementary production" plan for Asia calls for the production of engines in South Korea, engine blocks in Thailand, electric motors and plastic components in Singapore, axles and transmissions in Indonesia, and steering wheels in Malaysia. The product will be the low-cost Ford Fiera which can be marketed in Southeast Asia at \$1,100 since it will not have the add-ons necessary to meet safety and pollution standards in the U.S.

Ford, however, will be just one of five firms selected by Marcos to manufacture cars in the Philippines. The others, General Motors, Chrysler, Toyota, and Volkswagen, will also have the benefits of tariff and tax concessions as well as a cheap, well-trained labor supply and fresh new markets.

As if the presence of both Ford Motor Company and the Ford Foundation were not enough to make even the faint-hearted suspicious, the project will be funded, pending approval, by the World Bank. Though an inter-governmental organization, the Bank relies mainly on private investors for its financial resources. And strangely enough its current president is Robert MacNamara, former U.S. Secretary of Defense, and before that, president of Ford Motor Company.

But the problems of dealing with the World Bank are even more complex than that. Established in 1946, the Bank has 107 member countries. Each country has 250 votes in the bank's decisions plus one vote for each \$100,000 deposited in the bank. This distribution of votes according to capital contributed gives the U.S. 30 percent of the World Bank's votes.

With the U.S. firmly in control, the World Bank requires almost total control of funded projects before it will loan money to a country.

Among its requirements are that a nation receiving money institute a birth control program in the country. "Overpopulation" in most third world nations is basically a matter of hunger--too many resources leaving the country--and not a matter of too many people in too small a space. The World Bank proposes avoiding hunger, and the potentially revolutionary situation it would create, not by exporting fewer resources but by controlling the number of people.

For the Philippines, for example, already in debt to the tune of \$1.83 billion to the World Bank, this means almost indefinite intervention. And the Commission recommends not only foreign financial involvement in the school system, but also calls for foreign personnel to administer the training programs.

"While there is available a good nucleus of well-trained Filipino educators for the Office," said the report, "they lack experience in this type of operation. There is therefore need for some international aid in the form of consultants..." For Filipinos this will mean an education system financed and staffed by foreigners to produce Filipino workers for foreign companies. For the huge corporations behind the World Bank it will mean full reign to develop the Philippines to their best advantage.

--30--

"A FEDERALLY-FUNDED ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM
FOR THE RIGHT"
FBI BACKED SAN DIEGO SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION
LIBERATION News Service

SAN DIEGO (LNS)--A leader of a right-wing paramilitary group responsible for several armed attacks on radicals here over the last year has stated that the group was partly organized and financed by an informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation

According to Jerry Lynn Davis, the former Southern California coordinator for the well-armed Secret Army Organization(SAO), FBI informer Howard Berry Godfrey participated in a shooting and several fire bombings and burglaries, while receiving regular payments from the FBI.

Of Godfrey's contribution to the SAO in time and money, Davis said, "you might say that the SAO was a federally-funded anti-poverty program for the right wing." Davis, a 31 year old construction worker, told his story to a reporter after being released from jail where he was being held awaiting sentencing on a charge of possession of explosives.

At about the same time that Davis talked, The San Diego Door, a local radical community paper, reported that two members of the SAO had recognized a photo of Donald Segretti, the young California lawyer linked to Republican espionage and sabotage campaigns in the last election. The Door reported that the two SAO members identified the photo as "Donald Simms", whom they say they met in the summer of 1971 at a shooting range used by the SAO.

The two men said that "Simms" was present at a meeting where SAO members discussed the Republican Convention, originally scheduled for San Diego before being moved to Miami.

Reportedly "Simms" did not participate in the discussion but an unidentified companion did. Segretti, who has been indicted in Florida for distributing false campaign literature, has been known to use the name "Donald Simms" while recruiting for his activities.

It had been earlier been reported that Segretti and the Secret Army Organization had, at different times, discussed the ideas of kidnapping radicals who might disrupt the convention.

According to The Door, Segretti came to San Diego in March 1972 and talked to a 30 year old student at San Diego State College, Ron Johnson. Johnson was asked to help out in preparation for the convention. He was asked if he had any long-haired friends who weren't doing anything. Specifically he was asked what he knew about radical professor Peter Bohmer and activist Paula Tharp.

"One thing Segretti said that stood out in my mind. He told me that if I located any trouble-makers as the GOP convention approached, they could be gotten rid of. I asked him what he meant and he said, 'they could be sent out of town for a limited time,'" Johnson told The Door.

According to Davis' account, the SAO was formed in 1971 to organize a "resistance movement", should the U.S. be conquered by a foreign power. Godfrey, the FBI informer, was one of the six founding members and contributed money used to print the group's

WATERGATE/CREEP ALIASES

The San Diego Door has been doing this Watergate/CREEP investigating since before the Republican convention in August 1972. They would like to encourage people to start doing investigations in their own communities. Doug Porter of The Door offers the following list of aliases used by people involved in organizing the infiltration and sabotage of radical and campus groups:

Donald Segretti aliases: Don Simms, Don Simmons, Don Simpson, "Don".

E Howard Hunt: Ed Warren, Ed Hamilton.

G. Gordon Liddy: George Leonard.

recruiting literature. Davis also explained that Godfrey consistently took a "more militant line" than most of the members.

In his own court testimony, Godfrey admitted that he was riding in a car on January 6, 1972 when another SAO member fired a shot into a house occupied by radical organizing demonstrations for the Republican Convention which was originally scheduled to take place in San Diego. The bullet shattered the elbow of Paula Tharp, the same woman Segretti inquired about. Godfrey took the gun used in the shooting and gave it to his FBI contact who hid it for six months.

Godfrey's role was first revealed, in part, last June when a member of the SAO was arrested for blowing up a theater that showed porno films. It was at this time that the San Diego police reportedly learned that the FBI had an informer in the SAO.

At first the FBI refused to divulge Godfrey's identity but when the San Diego police chief threatened to expose the Bureau's lack of cooperation, they relented. On the stand Godfrey admitted that he had supplied the explosives used in the bombing.

At the same time that the story linking Segretti, the SAO and the FBI was breaking, former counsel to the president, John Dean, was telling the Ervin Committee of White House efforts to limit the questions asked Segretti before a grand jury last summer. Dean testified that he had arranged with the Justice Department not to ask Segretti any questions concerning who had employed or paid him during his sabotage activities.

Dean said that he told Henry E. Peterson, an Assistant Attorney General who was in charge of the Watergate investigation until May, 1973, that it would be "quite embarrassing" if Segretti testified that he had been hired by Presidential aides Dwight Chapin and Gordon Strachan and had been paid by Herbert Kalmbach, Nixon's personal lawyer.

Dean later found out that the three names had come out before the grand jury. According to Dean, a Justice Department official told him that Earl Silbert, the U.S. Attorney who led the Watergate prosecution, "had tried to avoid getting into this area and, in fact, did not ask the question which resulted in his giving the names. Dean explained that the information came out when "a grand juror had asked the question despite the fact that the

fact that the prosecution had tried to gloss it over."

-30-

[Note to editors: See graphics section for ads to go with this story.]

"PUT HER DOWN AND DRUG HER UP":
STUDY FINDS WOMEN PATIENTS MORE OFTEN DRUGGED THAN
TREATED

LIBERATION News Service

ANAHEIM, Calif. (LNS)--Dr. Linda Fidell, associate professor of psychology at California State University in Northridge, claims that a lot of women patients are drugged instead of treated. Her analysis of many medical and sociological studies done in various parts of the United States shows that women are given mood-modifying drugs, such as barbiturates, sedatives, hypnotics, relaxants, tranquilizers, anti-depressants, and pep pills, twice as often as men.

Forty-eight percent of American women over 30 years old take mood pills each year, said Dr. Fidell at the 53rd Annual Western Psychological Association Convention during April.

Citing a study done in Canada, Dr. Fidell noted that, when asked to describe a "typical complaining patient," 72% of the doctors described a female patient, 4% described a male and 24% did not specify sex. "These physicians are programmed to think of women as hypochondriacs," Dr. Fidell said.

Fidell sees a direct link between this "programming" and the \$750 million advertising campaign which drug companies direct at physicians each year. She and a colleague, Dr. Jane Prather, studied the ads in four medical journals--The New England Journal of Medicine, California Medicine, Journal of the American Medical Society, and the Journal of the American Psychiatric Association--over a period of five years.

Fidell and Prather's report, entitled, "Put Her Down and Drug Her Up", found that ads under-represented women as suffering from organic or physical problems. "The women patients were in ads for stimulants or tranquilizers; the men were in ads for medicine treating specific diseases," noted Dr. Fidell.

"When we did see a male patient in an ad for a tranquilizer, it was recommended to help him get over a heart attack."

Pointing to an ad which read, "Treat one six people benefit," Fidell continued, "Worst of all, the medical problem in which a woman was used as an advertising model often was focused on the fact that she was irritating to somebody because of her complaints--and that someone was usually her husband--or her doctor."

Continuing along this line, the report finds that sex role stereotypes are strongly reinforced. Over a five-year period covering some 423 ads, there was not a single example of a woman doctor despite the fact that 7% of the country's physicians

are, in fact, female.

Nor was there a single case of a male nurse. Furthermore, nurses almost invariably were depicted as "attractive" young women. Older women were not in evidence in the medical profession, and in general, women were portrayed as housekeepers, homemakers, clerks, telephone operators, etc. Women were never portrayed in professional positions.

Medical statistics show that women make more visits to physicians, have higher admission rates to general hospitals, and use more psychoactive drugs. However, other statistics show that women live longer and have lower mortality rates, and are less susceptible to circulatory, digestive and infectious ailments.

Consequently, Fidell and Prather conclude that women suffer greater stress in their assigned roles and lead lives of less fulfillment and greater frustration. And both doctors and drug companies contribute toward defining and reinforcing these roles, at the same time making money off the problems they cause.

This is demonstrated by the following ad:
"The Collector: at 35 she's collected among other things, a college degree she's never used, two children underfoot most of the day, a husband whose career takes him away most of the time, a folder of unpaid bills, and various physical symptoms--real or imagined."

But whatever a woman's problem, physical or emotional, doctors and drug companies have only one solution--"Drug Her Up".

-30-

U.S. GOVERNMENT MAKES 100 LEADING ADVERTISERS LIST:
SPENT \$16,508,800 LAST YEAR ON MILITARY RECRUITMENT

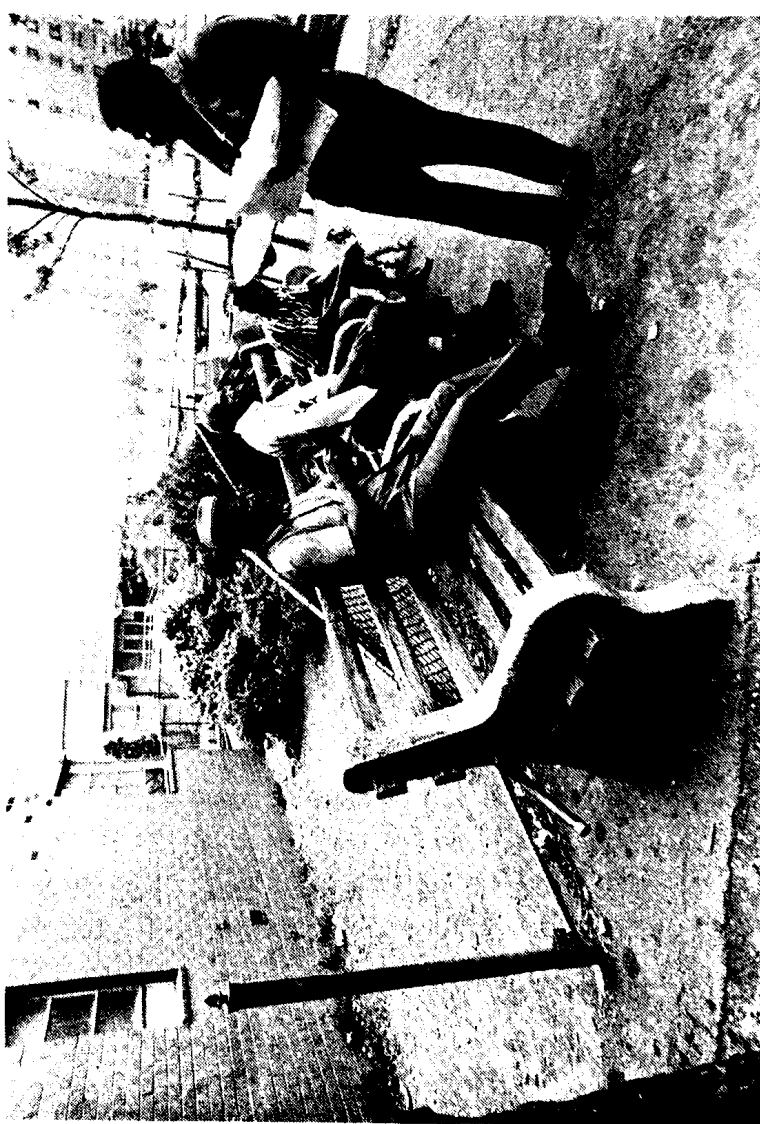
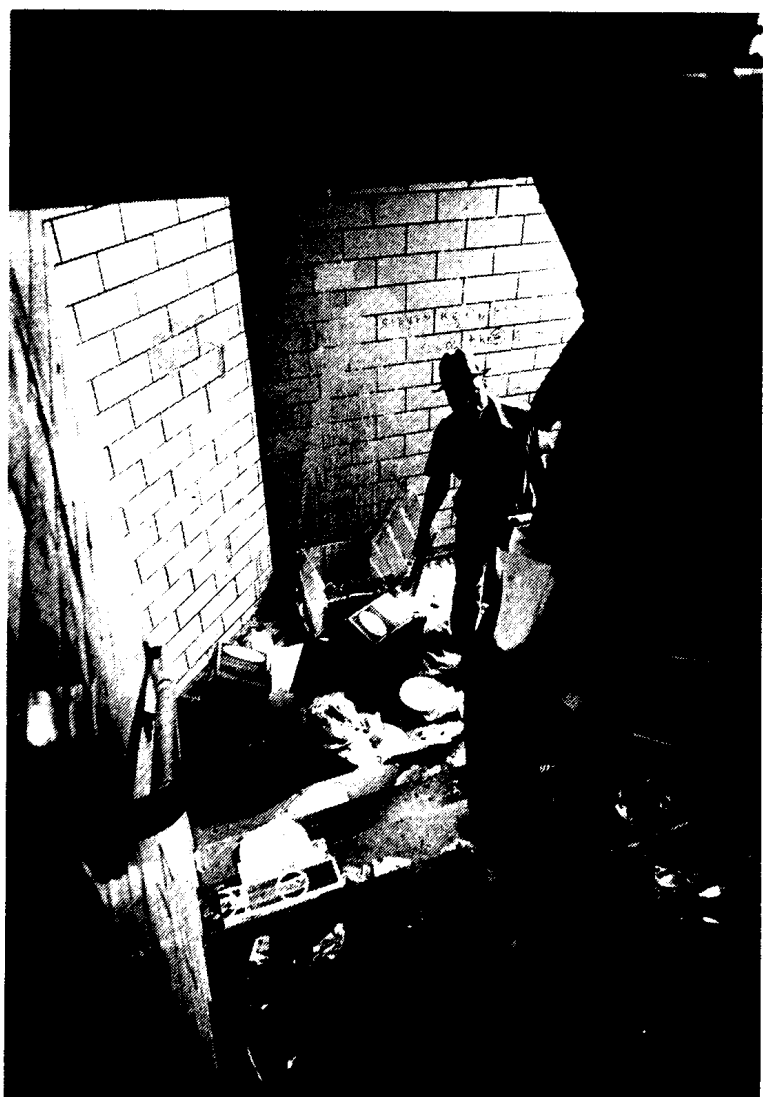
NEW YORK (LNS)--The U.S. government's advertising campaign for the armed forces put it in the ranks of the 100 leading national advertisers for the first time, according to Advertising Age.

With the end of the draft announced in January, the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps must rely on attracting enough volunteers to fill the ranks.

Slick, high priced advertising is playing a crucial role in selling the New Army. Costs are going up, an estimated \$2.7 billion more for the all-volunteer military this year, capping a jump in manpower costs from \$22 billion in 1964 to \$40 billion now despite a drop in actual numbers. A significant part of this increased cost is for that advertising.

Last year's \$16,508,800 expenditure landed the government in 79th place on a list of the nation's biggest advertisers. \$9,102,100 went for the U.S. Army Recruiting Service; Navy recruiting got \$2,926,700; and the Air Force \$2,525,500 while small sums went for the U.S. Postal Service and other government agencies.

Proctor and Gamble heads the 100 leaders list
[CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER]



TOP: Photos of Portuguese soldiers and heads of Africans they have massacred in Mozambique. They were taken by Cesar Bertolini, an Italian missionary whose entire order, the "White Fathers," was expelled from Mozambique by the Portuguese in May 1971, because they had denounced the massacres. These photos were entered as evidence in the army trial of Pfc. Larry Johnson who "resigned" from the U.S. Army in protest of U.S. support of the Portuguese in their colonial wars in Africa.

THESE GO WITH THE STORY OF THE TRIAL ON PAGE 5

BOTTOM RIGHT: Toby Henry of the Newark Tenants Organization leafletting residents of Stella Wright Homes, one of Newark's high-rise public housing projects, about the renewal of the rent strike there.
SEE STORY ABOUT THE NEWARK PUBLIC HOUSING STRIKE IN PACKET #529
CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Garbage piles up in stairwells of high-rise public housing in Newark because the elevators are often broken and there is a shortage of maintenance personnel.
SEE STORY ABOUT THE NEWARK PUBLIC HOUSING STRIKE IN PACKET # 529.
CREDIT: LNS

• nervous • anxious
• irritable
• fatigued
• restless nights

While
you're calming
her down
with a
tranquilizer...



treat what may be
her real problem with

PREMARIN BRAND OF
CONJUGATED ESTROGENS
TABLETS, U.S.P.

She's come to you in a highly emotional state, with complaints of anxiety, nervousness, insomnia, and depression. And treatment with a psychotherapeutic agent may be appropriate for immediate relief of symptoms.

But considering her age, and her irregular menses, such symptoms may indicate an underlying estrogen deficiency and the need for additional, more comprehensive therapy.

PREMARIN, by offering sound specific natural estrogen replacement, can provide such therapy. It relieves estrogen-related emotional symptoms of the menopause by treating their cause. Anxiety and depression related to estrogen deficiency usually respond to replacement therapy in a relatively short time. Other "psychogenic" symptoms such as headaches, crying spells, insomnia, feelings of weakness and fatigue may also be relieved.^{1,2,5}

*Conjugated Estrogens Tablets have been evaluated as probably effective for postmenopausal osteoporosis.

And in a large majority of patients, PREMARIN imparts a renewed sense of well-being.³ At the same time, PREMARIN helps control hot flushes, sweats, genital tissue atrophy, and, in selected cases, helps retard postmenopausal osteoporotic bone degeneration.⁴

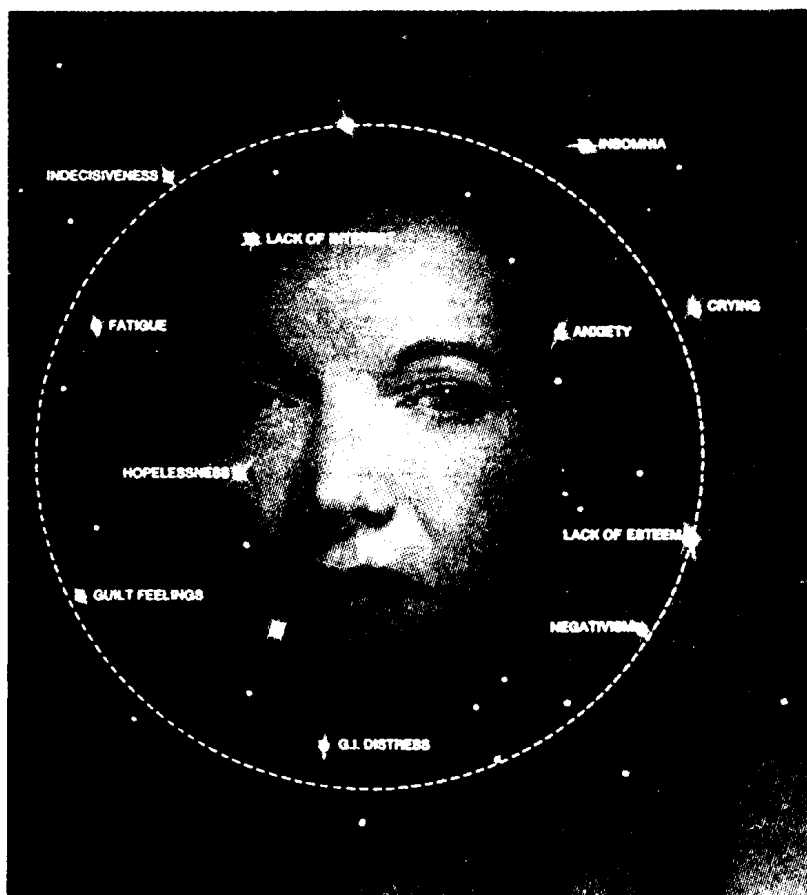
When there is uncertainty as to the origin of emotional symptoms in the menopausal woman, a therapeutic trial with PREMARIN helps relieve those complaints that are estrogen-related, while helping to identify those that aren't.¹



for
estrogen-related
emotional
symptoms
of the
menopause

See last page
of advertisement
for prescribing
information

Depression can often be
recognized through a
constellation of symptoms



ELAVIL[®]
(AMITRIPTYLINE HCl | MSD)

TABLETS: 10 mg, 25 mg, and 50 mg
INJECTION: 10 mg per ml

helps relieve the
symptoms of clinically
significant depression

Observed individually, symptoms such as insomnia, anxiety, guilt feelings, functional G.I. disorders, and indecisiveness may not reveal a core problem. But when you draw a connection between various patterns or combinations of such symptoms, the picture that comes through may be clinically significant depression.

For a brief summary of prescribing information, please see following page.

ADDENDUM

**MSD
MERCK
SHARP
DOHME**

ELAVIL[®]
(AMITRIPTYLINE HCl | MSD)
dosage forms for
differing patient needs

25 mg (yellow)

This tablet may prove useful for most outpatients, who generally do well on 25 mg three times a day. This dosage may be increased to a total of 150 mg a day. Dosage increases are made preferably in the late afternoon or at bedtime. The sedative effect may be apparent before the antidepressant effect is noted. An adequate therapeutic effect may take as long as 30 days to develop.

50 mg (beige)

The 50-mg tablet may be indicated whenever higher dosages are required, as for example when increases are necessary in the late afternoon or bedtime doses. It may also be convenient for many hospitalized patients who may need 100 mg a day initially. In these patients, dosage may be increased gradually to 200 mg a day if necessary. A small number of hospitalized patients may need as much as 300 mg a day.

10 mg (blue)

Because lower doses are generally recommended for adolescents and elderly patients, the 10-mg tablets may be most serviceable. Ten mg three times a day with 20 mg at bedtime may be satisfactory in adolescent and elderly patients who do not tolerate higher dosages.

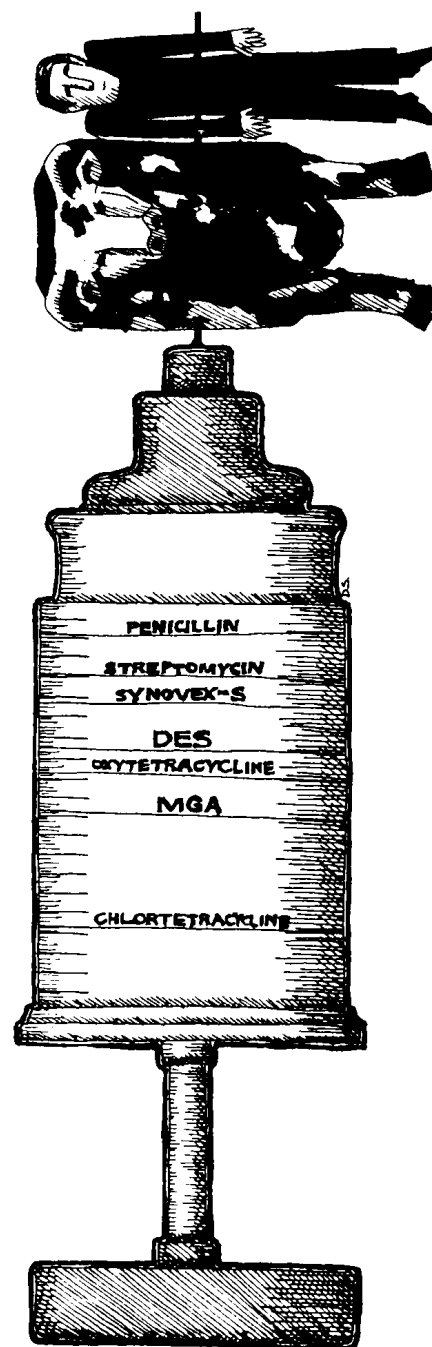
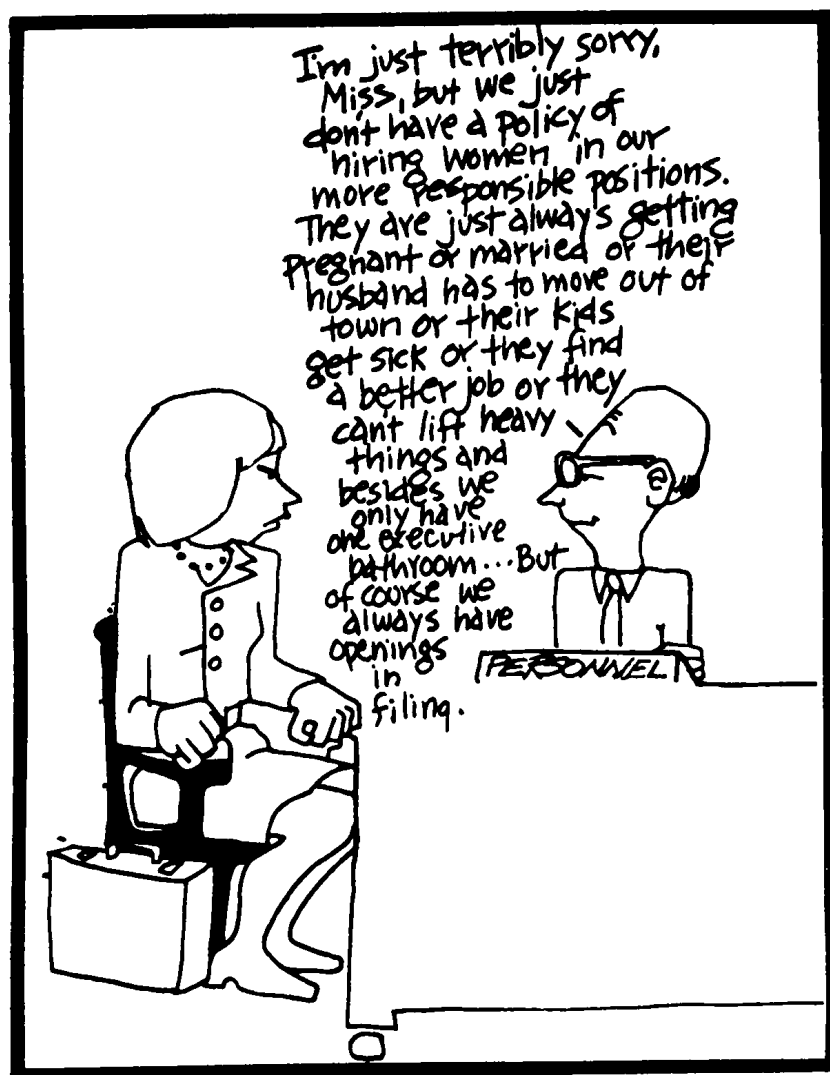
INJECTION
10 mg per ml



For patients unable or unwilling to take tablets, the injectable form may be suitable initially. The tablets should replace the injection as soon as possible. Initial intramuscular dosage is 20 to 30 mg (2 to 3 ml) four times a day. When Injection ELAVIL is administered intramuscularly, the effects may appear more rapidly than with oral administration.

Usage in Children: In view of the lack of experience in children, this drug is not recommended at the present time for patients under 12 years of age.

These ads, taken from "Medical World News," are typical
of drug company ads in medical magazines. They push
tranquilizers as the solution to most women's problems.
THEY GO WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 8.



TOP RIGHT Lobotomy graphic
This can go with the story on page
6 in the last packet (#534) and also
story on page 2 this packet

TOP LEFT This can go with the story on
page 6 and also on page 4 of the last
packet (#534).
CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

BOTTOM RIGHT This can go with the story
on drugs and beef in packet #524.
CREDIT Diane Snirnow/GREAT SPECKLED BIRD/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: CREDIT: CHANGES (Howard
County, Md.)/LNS